MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 October 1981

Autonomy Talks; Egyptian-Israeli Relations

Jerusalem radio and AFP reported agreement between Israel and Egypt on plans to hold ministerial talks in Egypt at the beginning of November to discuss ways of establishing an autonomy administrative council -- a self-governing authority for the West Bank and Gaza. In a statement made after meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, that was carried by Jerusalem radio, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin spoke of their agreement that the upcoming talks should concentrate on the "election, formation, establishment and inauguration" of the administrative council. Once that body is functioning, Begin said, the withdrawal of the Israeli Military Government and part of the Israeli security forces can take place. He also noted that a seven-point tourism agreement had been concluded. In another statement broadcast by the radio Begin affirmed that both sides have agreed that an effort must be made to complete the autonomy talks by the end of the year. MENA reported 'Ali as saying after the meeting that there is no deadline for concluding the negotiations but that the parties will try to implement the Palestinian provisions of the Camp David agreement.

Egypt

Arrests -- Citing AL-AHRAM, AFP reported that the authorities arrested another 37 Muslim extremists. Earlier, AFP said the Egyptian authorities estimated that they had arrested 75 percent of the militants of the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation, (Takfir).

Labor Party Support for Mubarak -- According to MENA, the opposition Socialist Labor Party issued a statement expressing satisfaction with President Husni Mubarak's declared intention to use martial law within strict limits, with his call for a "puritanical" society and equal opportunities, and with his concern for social problems like housing. The statement also praised Mubarak's announced suspension of propaganda campaigns against other Arab states and his declaration that Egypt will not start an attack against any Arab country.

Libya

Comment on Egypt -- Commenting on AL-WATAN's report that President Mubarak has established a consultative council comprising three former prime ministers, JANA praised one of the three -- 'Abd al-'Aziz Hijazi -- as an opponent of late President Anwar as-Sadat's "open door" policy. Another JANA report said Libya confidently expects Egypt to return to the "vanguard of the Arab struggle" and accused the Israelis of attempting to discredit the new Egyptian leadership.

Oman on Libyan Support for Terrorism -- Citing sources in Aden, Muscat radio reported that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has paid the PDRY $50 million to train international terrorists.

Syria

Al-Asad in Bulgaria -- According to BTA, President Hafiz al-Asad held talks in Sofia with Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Todor Zhivkov.

Warning on Lebanon -- SANA reported a TISHRIN commentary that warned against "any irresponsible behavior and any suspicious activity from any source" in Lebanon. TISHRIN added that Syria would like to remind everyone of its ability to take "effective deterrent action," especially since the current situation in Lebanon is "too tough and dangerous to tolerate any childish games or ignorant chaos."

YAR

TASS reported that President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih held talks in Moscow with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Citing Moscow diplomatic sources, KUNA reported that the YAR leader would discuss Soviet military, economic and scientific aid to his country.

Iran

Musavi Prime Ministerial Nomination -- PARS reported that on 27 October President 'Ali Khamene'i, in a letter to the Majlis, named Foreign Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi as his choice to fill the post of prime minister.

Security Situation -- Tehran radio broadcast a revolution guards statement saying that over the past week 52 Mojahedin and other antigovernment group members have been arrested in Tabriz, Rasht, Mashhad, Ilam, Gorgan and other towns.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by INA reported that Iraqi naval units attacked and sunk two Iranian naval vessels on 25 October in the northern part of the Gulf. The communique also reported two Iranian Phantom fighter aircraft shot down by Iraqi Air Force planes on 26 October to the west of Bandar-e Shahpur. An Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio said an Iraqi missile-launching ship had been sunk by Iranian forces 5 km east of the Al-Bakr oil jetty. It also reported the downing of an Iraqi helicopter over the Al-Ummayyah jetty and an enemy MiG over Abadan. A radio report said that another MiG was damaged and forced to crash inside Iraqi territory.

Pakistan-Afghanistan

Karachi radio reported that Afghan aircraft violated Pakistani airspace during the morning of 26 October in the course of strafing and bombing a position inside Afghanistan. Rockets and bombs injured two people on the Pakistani side, the radio said. Meanwhile, Kabul radio reported that a DRA military official denied earlier Pakistani claims that Afghan jets violated Pakistani airspace early in October and alleged instead that Pakistani aircraft overflew Afghanistan in May and October.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GUERRILLAS EXECUTE 3 CAPTURED SOVIET OFFICERS

BK261500 Hong Kong AFP in English 1422 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Islamabad, 26 Oct (AFP) -- Afghan freedom fighters captured and executed three Soviet officers including a woman agent in an operation in (?Jowzjan) Province near the the Soviet border, Moslem rebel sources said today.

The rebels did not identify the officers but said that the woman officer, who spoke Farsi fluently, was associated with the engineer engaged in the exploration work in the natural gas-rich Jowzjan Province. Talks have reportedly been going on for his release in exchange for rebels held by Kabul authorities.

A Rebel communique said that after intensive interrogation for five days the woman admitted that she had been working to blackmail young Afghan Army officers to work for the spy organisation. She was captured with the two Soviet Army officers on October 10, the rebels said.

The capture followed an encounter in the area with Soviet and Afghan troops. After blockading a narrow pass, rebels forced the troops to retreat and the trio was captured hiding behind sandbags after their tank was knocked out.

Rebels killed the two Soviet Army officers but captured alive the woman who had a wireless set fixed in her wrist watch. The woman said she had been working for the Soviet KGB and was executed after she "confessed the crime," the rebel communique said.

During the encounter 60 Soviet-Afghan soldiers were killed or wounded while rebel casualties were estimated at six killed and 17 injured, it added.

OFFICIAL DENIES PAKISTANI AIRSPACE VIOLATION

LD261744 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] The military government of Pakistan has recently claimed that at the beginning of October two Afghan jet aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace.

A spokesman for the DRA Ministry of National Defense, in reply to a question from the BAKHTAR agency's reporter, vigorously denied this empty claim and transparent allegation of the government of Ziaul Haq. It must be pointed out that the DRA is a peace-loving country and never aims at violating another country's territory. It is the Government of Pakistan which, in addition to training counterrevolutionary lackeys and infiltarting them into Afghanistan in order to create terror and intimidation, has sent its aircraft to violate our country's airspace and carry out reconnaissance flights in Afghan airspace. On 5 May 1981 at 1140 a Pakistani military aircraft violated the area of [word indistinct] of Urgan. Also on 22 October 1981 at 0930 another Pakistani aircraft crossed the border of our country and afterwards returned to Pakistan.

KARMAL SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD251934 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] The brother leader has received a letter from Babrak Karmal, president of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, expressing support for the struggle of the Jamahiriyah people against all the conspiracies of the U.S. imperialists and of the Zionist enemy, which are aimed at the Arab nation. He affirmed the Afghan people's support to the Jamahiriyah for its continued steadfastness against U.S. imperialism and its firm replies to all aggressive plots.

In his letter to the leader, Babrak Karmal condemned the U.S. imperialist conspiracies planned against the Libyan people, its revolution and its leader. He condemned U.S. imperialist expansion in the Arab region, stressing that the expansion poses a direct threat to peace and settlement in the region. President Karmal stressed the support and solidarity of Afghanistan with the heroic struggle of the PLO and the Lebanese National Movement, against the Zionist aggression and in defense of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese people.

TRIBAL LEADERS PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

LD231646 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1430 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Meftahoddin Safi, deputy minister of the DRA Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs, yesterday met and counselled with various leaders and representatives of the Aride, Momand, Bajawore, Tumankhel, (Monond) and Worozkai tribes in the city of Jalalabad. The deputy minister spoke at the jergah about the progressive objectives and plans of the government and then held a general discussion.

Mowlana Gol Akbar Afredi; Mowlana Mer Husain Shah Afredi; Malik La'l Madar Afredi; Mowlawi Mohammad Hassan Utmankhel; Mowlani Khan Bahadore Afredi; Mowlawi Malik Sa'id and the other leaders and elders pledged on behalf of their tribes full cooperation to achieve the progressive objectives of the DRA Government and to prevent the infiltration of rebel bands who are sent into our country by the militarists of Pakistan. The tribal leaders and elders also issued a statement in which they said they would not allow rebels to cross their regions. We will prevent rebels camping in our region, rebels, who with the assistance of Pakistan, foist on us intrigues and colonialist plans. We support our Afghan rulers in the struggle against counterrevolutionaries and will safeguard the gains of the Sawr Revolution, especially its new development stage.

ARMED ROBBERS 'CRUSHED' IN VARIOUS AREAS

LD262256 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Two groups of mercenary thieves and plunders, led by Mohammad Zaher and Mohammad Qodus, who had caused annoyance and the disruption of the people's security in Samangan Province for more than 2 years, were cruched as a result of an heroic attack by the troops and officers of the 18th Division of Balkh Province.

The groups had taken part in setting fire to the teacher training college in Aybak: stealing blankets and other goods belonging to students; stealing food from the depot of the Samangan Province Directorate of Foodstuffs; setting fire to a number of shops and robbing the people; killing a number of party members, government officials and innocent people, including old and young; committing robbery on the road between Samangan and the Kholm District; setting fire to and highjacking motor vehicles and stealing their goods.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from the 18th Division of Mazar-e Sharif that a large number of mercenary gunmen together with their weapons, were destroyed in these operations. Trucks which had been stolen by these lunatics at various times were recovered by the security forces. The correspondent added that Zahar and Qodus, who were recognized as lunatics and hated by the people of Samangan, were among these crushed.

The BAKHTAR correspondent, quoting a spokesman for the security authorities of Samangan Province, reports that on 22 October another group of rebels who were engaged in highway robbery and theft in Pir Nakhshin, Esma'il Khel and Dawlet Abad, were captured together with their weapons.

Also, on 20 and 21 October, a number of rebels were crushed in the suburbs of Aybak. A number of others were captured, from whom the security forces seized various types of weapons, 17 bags of sugar, 4 tons of wheat and 48 tons of liquid fuels [as heard].

According to a BAKHTAR agency reporter from Logar Province, on 21 October the security forces attacked a hiding place of counterrevolutionaries in the Mohammad Agha of Logar. As a result, a large number of these lunatics were crushed and 14 of them were captured. The security forces seized American weapons with ammunition, mines, 1 ton of explosive material and dozens of antitank missiles. In addition, on the same day a number of armed counterrevolutionary forces were eliminated in Salar and Mali Khel, Logar Province.

On 22 October, the heroic armed forces crushed a number of counterrevolutionaries in Pol-e 'Alem and Fatkhab-e Shana-e, Logar Province, and captured a number of others with incriminating documents. The armed forces personnel seized various assorted weapons, a box of antipersonnel mines, a typewriter and some foreign currency.

The armed forces officers and personnel in Pol-e 'Alam held a meeting at the request of the local people, at which the people expressed their profound hatred and indignation for the rebels and their crimes, and declared all-round support for the revolutionary government.

PARTY, DEFENSE UNITS HOLD MEETING 22 OCT

LD230726 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Party activists of units and groups of the chief of the general staff's headquarters Ministry of National Defence held a meeting in the Ministry of National Defence this afternoon about the duties of departments, units and groups of the headquarters of the chief of the general staff for the intensification of the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries.

At this meeting the political head of the chief of the general staff's headquarters presented a fundamental report about the evolutionary legality of our society, the victory of the glorious Sawr Revolution, the work of the primary party organization for stepping up the struggle against counterrevolutionary bands and unity and cohesion of the party in light of the valuable report by Babrak Karmal delivered on 16 August.

Some of the heads, commanders and secretaries of the primary organizations of units and groups of the chief of the general staff spoke about this fundamental report and (?activities) of their respective units.

Maj Gen Baba Jan shed light on the fundamental report, and with respect to the evaluation of the meeting he said. Under the present circumstances immense and valuable duties are facing us. These duties can be successfully accomplished when all of us -- with one fist and one hand -- carry out our duties.

He emphasized the unity and cohesion of the party, the military order and discipline and urged the militant and revolutionary members of the party not to spare any self-sacrifice for the accomplishment of the allocated duties.

The meeting ended with the adoption of a resolution.

SHIP SUNK BY GUNFIRE IN IRANIAN PORT 26 OCT

BK270418 Hong Kong AFP in English 0409 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Oct (AFP) -- One sailor was killed and two were reported missing from an Indian ship "Rishi Vishwamitra" which came under gunfire and sank while leaving Bandar Khomeini port in Iran last night, the TIMES OF INDIA reports from Bombay today.

The crew members and officers abandoned the ship. The 33 survivors are at present at Bandar Khomeini, the paper said.

DELHI COMMENTARY VIEWS RESULTS OF CANCUN SUMMIT

BK261456 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Commentary: "Curtain on Cancun" by S. Vishwam of the Deccan HERALD]

[Text] To say that if there are no expectations, there can be no disappointments is to reiterate a truism. This is the most one can say about the outcome of the just concluded summit of 22 government leaders at Cancun in Mexico.

Nonetheless, because the stakes involved are so high in terms of mankind's future, the summit results cannot be dismissed so cynically or nonchalantly. The conference ended on a note of uncertainty. There was no agreement on basic issues. There was no advance in the status quo positions on global negotiations for a new international economic order, raw material, energy and more importantly financial flows.

There was more evasion than commitment on the part of the affluent developed. There was a limited achievement, however, and this was as a result of Mrs Gandhi's plea. She succeeded in incorporating a reference into the final communique that global negotiations should be sought with a sense of urgency. Despite all the negative factors, Mrs Gandhi said that the fact that the door was not closed totally on global economic issues was a hopeful sign for the future. She derived such comfort as was possible under the circumstances from the fact that the communique had recorded the desirability of supporting a consensus on a global round of negotiations at the United Nations.

The conference co-chairman, Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau, acknowledged that the conference had proved unable to reconcile the positions of those who wanted to go the United Nations way in terms of the United Nations resolutions and those who wanted to start a fresh on new terms to be dictated by the developed world. India had approached this summit with cautious optimism but with no high expectations. In this event, Mrs Gandhi has good reason to feel disappointed, nay, even disillusioned. The affluent, industrialized, rich nations showed little enthusiasm for the plea of the developing and the poor on financial flows for the endorsement of an energy affiliate of the World Bank to finance energy schemes and for a softening of lending conditions by international institutions.

It was known that the United States and its main like-minded allies would not be amenable to persuasions to change their postures earlier displayed at the seven-nations Ottawa summit. But what was unexpected was that the United States would be the only one of the 22 participants, who included leaders of 8 developed nations, to oppose the creation of a proposed energy affiliate of the World Bank or to even remain totally intransigent on the nature of the next step in the process of North-South dialogue.

The final communique, which itself proved to be a compromise document, evolved at the last minute and incorporating the addition including a sense of urgency at Mrs Gandhi's [word indistinct] is vague in the extreme. It noted that some countries insisted that the competence of the specialized agencies should not be affected. This, all reports from Cancun agree, was included at the insistence of the developed countries which had taken a united stand that agencies like the World Bank and the IMF were quite competent to decide on financial flows and their autonomy should not be called in question.

In any case, perceptions of the developed and developing seem so diversant that to expect a meeting ground is to indulge in wishful thinking. For instance, the Cancun communique is more or less patterned on that of Ottawa with a marginal, but not any significant, difference that the United Nations has now been acknowledged as the obvious forum for global negotiations. But there are two stipulations, not to mention the one relating to the special agencies, which make the prospect of launching global negotiations rather bleak. The first is the insistence on a mutually agreed basis and the second on circumstances offering the prospect of meaningful progress with a sense of urgency. The developed world's spokesmen have seen some cause for satisfaction in the Cancun outcome. They say that while at Ottawa, President Reagan was totally opposed to global negotiations. At Cancun he at least conceded the desirability of exploring possibilities of launching direct negotiations. This is poor consolation considering that all through the conference, President Reagan stuck to his favorite themes, namely, private enterprise and free market economy, aid only through bilateral and not multilateral negotiations and short shrift to transfer or redistribution of resources. This position apparently impelled Mrs Gandhi to clarify that there was need for enlarged multilateral financing to meet developmental and other needs of developed countries -- a fact which did not find mention in the final communique -- and that market forces tended to ignore the poorest and the weakest.

To sum up, the only positive outcome of Cancun can be expressed in terms of Trudeau's assessment, namely that the face to face encounters among world statesmen had improved their personal knowledge of each other. Secondly, there was a limited consensus in regard to food. Even the rich nations thought that hunger is a pernicious thing and that it should be abolished by 2000 A.D. To quote Mrs Gandhi once again about the outcome of the Cancun summit that the door was not closed totally on global economic issues was a helpful sign for the future.

REPORTAGE ON GANDHI'S STATE VISIT TO ROMANIA

For Bucharest media reportage on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's 18 to 20 October visit to Romania, including the joint statement on the talks with Romanian President Ceausescu, see the Romania section of the 20 and 21 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

MRS GANDHI RETURNS TO NEW DELHI 27 OCT

BK270901 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi returned to New Delhi a short while ago after attending the Cancun summit meeting. During her 10-day foreign tour the prime minister was given a warm welcome by her cabinet colleagues, members of the diplomatic corps, a large number of members of Parliament and civil and military officials.

Later talking to newsmen, the prime minister said that the Cancun meeting was a step forward as it provided an opportunity for the leaders of the developing and developed countries to discuss various issues. The prime minister said that matters like food security and agricultural development have been discussed and all the leaders who took part in the meeting have unanimously agreed that there should be a unified approach. They also agreed that hunger should be eradicated from the world by the international community. The other topics that came up for discussion were international trade and industrialization. Protectionist attitude of some countries also figured in the discussions.

The prime minister's press conference was in progress when reports last came in.

AFGHAN AIRCRAFT VIOLATE AIRSPACE 26 OCT

BK261528 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] According to an official spokesman, five Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace in the Nawan pass of the Bajaur Agency [in Northwest Frontier Province] this morning.

Earlier, eight Afghan gunship helicopters carried out strafing and rocket attacks on their own post in Afghan territory which is right across from a Pakistani post. During this action these helicopters crossed into Pakistan's territory. The Afghan gunships fired 10 rockets and several hundred machinegun rounds. Three rockets fell in Pakistan's territory injuring a woman.

Pakistani border forces immediately took retaliatory measures forcing the gunship helicopters to retreat. After the gunships flew off, four Afghan fighters and a reconnaissance aircraft appeared and dropped two 500-pound bombs in their own territory. Splinters of these bombs sprayed into the Pakistani side of the border injuring one Pakistani guard who was stationed at the Pakistani post.

UN Informed

BK250718 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Pakistan has told the United Nations that two Afghan MiG-17 aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace on the 4th of this month and strafed a border post at Domandi in Baluchistan. Niaz A. Naik, Pakistan's ambassador to the United Nations, in a letter to UN Secretary General Waldheim said that it was the second time within a month that Pakistan's airspace was violated. There have been 379 violations of Pakistan's airspace since April 1979.

As requested by Mr Naik, the secretary general distributed the letter among the member nations as a document of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

INVESTIGATION OF PAKISTANIS IN LIBYA NEXT MONTH

GF231101 Karachi DAWN in English 19 Oct 81 p 1

[From M.A. Mansuri] [Text] Islamabad, Oct 18: A high level delegation to be led by the federal minister of labour, manpower and overseas Pakistanis, Mr Ghulam Dastgir Khan, will visit Tripoli in the first half of November for an on-the-spot study of the condition of Pakistanis working in Libya.

The Libyan Government has already agreed to the Pakistani delegation's visit which will also have a meeting with the Libyan foreign minister during its stay there.

The Government of Pakistan had requested for the Libyan Government's permission to let a high-level Pakistani delegation visit Libya following a spate of reports that 2,700 Pakistanis recruited early this year through a London-based Pakistani recruiting firm, Al-Zulfiqar, for service in Libya as chowkidar [guards] were being forced to undergo training in subversive activities and were facing difficult conditions on account of this. The Libyan Government had categorically denied these reports but delayed permission for the Pakistani delegation's visit which was asked for in June this year.

Al-Zulfiqar, owned by Bokhari brothers -- connected with the army at one time -- one of whom is associated with a British publicity firm in London, was established after the two brothers reached an agreement with the Libyan Government to provide them with 5,000 recruits. The firm was registered in Liberia to avoid British taxation. They started actual recruitment in Pakistan in March this year and the first batch of 140 recruits reached Libya in May. Their contract said that they were to provide manpower to guard strategic installations in Libya. It involved some light training for them.

They were allowed to remit up to 90 per cent of their earnings back home. Soon afterwards reports came that the Libyan Government planned to use them for farm labour until the full force of 5,000 arrived in Libya, but they were not being paid their salaries. These reports were followed by other reports that they were being forced to undergo training in subversive activities and those who did not agree were being maltreated. This caught the attention of the president of Pakistan who ordered special inquiry in the whole affair through the Pakistan Embassy in Tripoli and later through the foreign office. Ultimately Pakistan decided to send a high-level delegation to probe the issue on the spot, and in June asked for the Libyan Government's permission for the delegation's visit.

What prompted the Pakistan Government to renew its request for permission for the delegation's visit were reports that over 100 of these Pakistanis had been shifted to Damascus and Beirut. The Libyans denied the reports that these Pakistani workers were being maltreated but said they were under contract to serve at Libya's projects whether in Libya or elsewhere. In regard to the Pakistani delegation's visit, they said special arrangements were needed for it because most of these Pakistanis were working on projects far away from the Libyan capital.

The latest reports were that these Pakistanis who had been shifted to Damascus had been brought back to Libya.

Anyway, the Libyan Government has now invited the Pakistani delegation to pay a visit to Libya in the first of November.

Besides these Pakistanis, about 70,000 Pakistanis are employed on various projects in Libya.

DELHI ESPIONAGE CHARGE CALLED 'FABRICATION'

BK261545 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Official sources in Islamabad have categorically rejected an accusation made by a police spokesman in occupied Kashmir [India] that some Pakistani nationals were engaged in espionage and subversive activities in occupied Kashmir. These sources said the statement broadcast by All India Radio is a complete fabrication and such statements serve only to heighten tension between Pakistan and India.

HAQ UNABLE TO TRAVEL DUE TO 'SLIGHT' ILLNESS

BK251050 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq could not proceed to Gilgit today as scheduled due to slight indisposition.

KHALISTAN MOVEMENT TO START RADIO STATION

GF251315 Karachi DAWN in English 23 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Islamabad, 22 Oct (APP) -- The currency of the "Republic of Khalistan" was released in Amritsar on 10 Oct by the National Council of Khalistan Secretary General Balbir Singh Sandhu, according to a report published by PATRIOT, New Delhi.

The currency note in denomination of $5 was the picture of the golden temple and the portrait of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

It bears the signature of Mr Surjan Singh as the governor of the Reserve Bank of Khalistan.

The words "Republic of Khalistan" and $5 are written on the note, both in Roman and Gurmukhi scripts. Speaking on the occasion, Mr Sandhu said that currency notes in other denominations would be released soon. He however refused to disclose the name of the designer of the note and the press where they had been printed.

Mr Sandhu also said the radio golden temple would be installed on the birthday of the Guru Nanak, that falls on 11 Nov this year.

MUSAVI NOMINATED FOR PRIME MINISTER POST

LD270826 Tehran PARS in English 0822 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 27 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY) -- President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i in a letter to the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran (Majlis), today introduced Mir-Hoseyn Musavi as the new prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At present Musavi is serving in the post of the foreign minister.

KHOMEYNI URGES CLERGY TO PROTECT REVOLUTION

LD261644 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to Tehran and Qom theologians and clergy at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran on 26 October -- recorded, duration 46 minutes]

[Excerpts] If all the objective of beloved Islam had been realized by replacing the infidels with the Islamic Republic and by the defeat of infidels, then we would be free to concern ourselves with our own affairs. But we should know that this is not the case. The point is that this amazing victory gained by the Islamic nation of Iran attracted the attention of all the great world powers, that is, all are watching and agents of the superpowers have begun working and are plotting and are operating in order to stop the Islamic Republic from operating as God Almighty has willed and as Islam says. Today we see that all over the world governments that are pro-American and pro-Russian intend to prevent Islam from realizing its objectives in their countries. This Islamic movement, which started from Iran and whose justice-seeking currents reached other Islamic and non-Islamic countries, inspired the people everywhere to rise, despite the absence of any great propaganda campaign by us. This same movement which has now appeared in Islamic countries everywhere and even in non-Islamic countries has increased your enemies and has made you the main target. They probably believe that if they crush the center of the movement, which is Iran, there will be no need for a show of power or imposition in other countries and they will automatically be calmed as well.

Those knowledgeable people who could have been active in the affairs of the country and who could have guided the country, those who were committed to Islam and religion have been assassinated one after the other, or we have lost them in explosions. Now the same foreign agents are trying to kill all the others who are familiar with the workings of the country, who have a hand in the affairs of the country and who are committed to Islam. If all of us, all of you, all of the nation, especially the clergymen and preachers, are not present in the scene and do not witness what is happening, you can be sure that in your absence our revolution will suffer the same fate as the constitutional revolution did.

There is no doubt that topical issues must be started. All these young people who have been misled by the hypocrites [Mojahedin-e Khalq] and people like them must be warned from the pulpit; they must be invited to join with and follow the good. They must be made to understand that those who appeal to the young to rise against the Islamic Republic are actually against Islam themselves; they want to destroy the country in the name of Islam. These people have never approved Islamic aims, not even for 1 day.

These ignorant young people, these ignorant girls and boys have become a tool in the hands of these self-seeking people and their propaganda. They have risen against the nation and expect to accomplish things. Now they must realize that they can achieve nothing. If they decide to take to the streets intending to create riots, then the people themselves will teach them a lesson. The army and the security forces are powerful and will stop them. Why do you young people waste your blood? Return to Islam, leave those who deceive you before you are captured in the open, for then things will be difficult.

You gentlemen must appeal to these people in your congregations. We do not wish to see the young people who must serve their country remain in the service of America through individuals who intend to destroy Islam in the name of Islam.

If, God forbid, a certain preacher has certain involvements, then he is in no position to prevent others through his sermons from becoming involved in certain things. We must begin by improving ourselves, trying to improve ourselves, God willing, and then improving others.

You gentlemen must familiarize the people with their duties. As for the people, I appeal to them not to stage marches merely for the sake of marching; rather, they ought to be staged as groups; the same traditional groups, while maintaining their religious and Islamic aspects.

We must provide judges for our society; theological seminaries must train judges; judges who attend to judicial matters, who hold views of their own. They must be trained, and these judges in turn must train others so that, God willing, the issue and problem of judgment will be solved. This is a very difficult task, but is must be done by informed ulema and t the ulema working in seminaries. If we sit by and leave everything to others, then who can administer justice? Who is able to train judges? Do we not need judges? Right now it is being said that we require religious judgment. Who is to undertake it? Are we to sit by and claim that children are passing judgment? Well, why do you adults not take steps to rectify matters? The fact is that these so-called children are not children. These judges are superior to people like you. However, you people, you who have taken up your pens and are criticizing the Islamic Republic: Is there anything wrong with the Islamic Republic? Is it the principle of the Islamic Republic to which you object? Are you saying that monarchy is good?

Look around you at all the revolutions launched in the world. After some 60 or so years the Russian revolution has not yet succeeded in rectifying matters. There is still dictatorship there, a most powerful one. Now, despite all the foes and the difficulties created for this country, you expect everything to have been impeccably rectified after 3 years and presented to you, while you sit by and continue to criticize?

The ulema are dutybound to say what I am saying. They must call on the people to do good, to improve things and adhere to Islamic beliefs. They must guide the people. Wherever you go, in every town and city tell these misguided young people not to waste their lives. They can achieve nothing. Their leaders have already fled the country and gone abroad, while still urging them to resort to these acts. Do nothing which might destroy your lives. We would not like to see that after you are arrested and Islam has issued its [word indistinct] order, the courts are unable to overturn it. We would like to see our courts having the latitude to pardon you and to free you. Do nothing which might tie the court's hands, as they implement the Islamic (?laws). May God give all of you, all of us, success, thus enabling us to adhere to the Islamic path.

KHOMEYNI CANCELS MEETINGS STARTING 29 OCT

LD271116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] On the occasion of the month of Muharram, the month for mourning the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn, Imam Khomeyni's meetings will be canceled for 2 weeks beginning Thursday, 29 October.

MAHDAVI-KANI CHAIRS 26 OCT CABINET SESSION

LD261210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Cabinet met this morning under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mahdavi-Kani. The meeting began with some recitations from the holy Koran.

The meeting participants analyzed political and social reports as well as the latest developments in the country and the region. The meeting participants then exchanged views on the duties and responsibilities of individuals and other institutions. Afterward, Minister of Energy Ghafuri briefed the Cabinet on the operations of foreign companies. The Cabinet discussed the issue of the continued operation of foreign companies and procedures to hold talks with companies that have unfinished development projects in Iran.

Then Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Morteza Nabavi gave a detailed report to the Cabinet on his recent visit to Fars Province and his inspection of electronic plants and other factories. In this connection, it was proposed to make maximum use of these plants. Minister of National Guidance Ma'adikhah briefed the Cabinet on setting up a central staff to mark the third anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution. At the conclusion of today's meeting, Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi briefed the Cabinet on the defense commission.

AFP: OIL EXPORTS COVER 40 PERCENT OF IMPORTS

NC241940 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Nicosia, 24 Oct (AFP) -- Iran's crude oil exports for September covered only 40 percent of the country's imports that month, according to the latest edition of the MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY (MEES) published here.

Iran exported an average 500,000 barrels of crude per day in September, representing an income of about 550 million dollars for the month, against 1,300 million dollars in imports, said the MEES.

The publication said Iran has 3,000 million dollars in currency reserves, barely enough to cover two months' imports.

FORMER PARTY LEADER, GENERALS TO GO ON TRIAL

NC261515 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 26 Oct (AFP) -- Abolfazl Qasemi, leader of the Iran Party, will go on public trial here within the next 10 days, the head of the revolution's military courts, Mohammad Reyshahri, announced here today.

Mr. Qasemi's trial will be followed by the trials of Generals Baqeri and Farivar, respectively former air force chief and former military advisor of ex-President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

"Qasemi's trial began before the Tehran Revolutionary Court, the daily ETTELA'AT quoted Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri as saying, "but as important subjects concerning the army were raised during the trial, we decided to give him a public trial, in the presence of the journalists, at the revolution's military court.

"During his trial Qasemi made important denunciations of Bani-Sadr's activities, of "hypocrites" (Mojahedin) and other foreign and internal parties and splinter groups.

"Qasemi also revealed secrets concerning the activities of different leaders during the Islamic regime and from what foreign figures they were receiving aid."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri added that the trials of Generals Baqeri and Farivar would follow, but he did not say if they would be public. The case against Gen. Baqeri is already complete, he said, but Gen. Farivar was still being interrogated.

Gen. Farivar, he said, had been arrested a first time for implication in an aborted coup d'etat, and a second time in the case involving a $560-million contract for arms that never reached Iran.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri said that purges and "reconstruction" have already begun in the army, and files on suspicious cases were transmitted to the military courts.

He added that out of 24 persons arrested in connection with ex-President Bani-Sadr's flight from Tehran Airport last July, 19 have been released and the other 5 were still under interrogation.

765 SENTENCED IN SEP FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES

NC261730 Paris AFP in English 1639 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Tehran, 26 Oct (AFP) -- Six of the 765 people tried last month by Iranian anti-drug tribunals have been condemned to death and executed, the journal KEYHAN announced, quoting revolutionary prosectuors.

It said the tribunals, run by two religious leaders, had also handed down life imprisonment sentences to two drug traffickers, and sentenced another four to 15 years in jail, 10 to 16 years and 120 to terms ranging from one to 10 years.

Some were sentenced to less than a year and the rest were let off with a caution, it said.

Meanwhile, the country's religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khoemyni, today called on theological centres to fill the shortage of judges by training several thousand of them.

KURDS, 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ARRESTED

LD061818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, during mopping-up operations in Urumiyeh [word indistinct] villages, the villagers of Gonbad and Golkan were surrounded by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps based in [word indistinct]. Members of the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party and some counterrevolutionaries were arrested during these operations.

According to a spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, 21 assorted weapons were seized during these operations.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 679 ON RECENT FIGHTING

LD261734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Communique 679 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and militant Iranian nation: In the early hours of today an Iraqi missile-launching craft was hit by the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 5 km east of the Al-Bakr oil jetty, and was sunk. At 0615 today an enemy helicopter was hit over the Al-Ummayyah jetty and at 0650 one violating Iraqi MiG was hit over Abadan by the high-flying fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran; both were downed.

Also in the past 24 hours, the heavy-weapon fire of the fighters of Islam destroyed 17 enemy tanks and vehicles, 5 group bunkers, 1 ammunition depot and 1 artillery piece on the battlefronts, and killed or wounded 80 enemies of Islam.

On the Dar Ballut front, our forces opened fire on enemy positions and destroyed five tanks, one ammunition vehicle, and one group bunker of the forces of Saddam and killed a number of them.

On the Nowsud, Sheykhan, Shur-e Shirin and Nakhlestan fronts, the exchange of fire continued and as a result of the fire of our untiring fighters some losses and casualties were inflicted upon the enemy. Meanwhile, one truck carrying ammunition for the forces of Saddam was set on fire.

On the Ilam front, as a result of the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran 41 tanks and 1 antiaircraft gun of the enemy were damaged and a number of the enemy were killed.

In the Khajeh-Emran region, our fighters opened artillery fire on enemy positions, destroying 2 vehicles of the forces of Saddam and smashing 3 fortified bases of the enemy personnel; at least 50 of the Iraqi forces were killed or wounded.

The desperate enemy which, after experiencing repeated defeats, is incapable of face-to-face battles with the forces of Islam, today bombed Abadan with three planes from 1130, causing some casualties and damage.

As a result of the heavy-weapon fire of the navy, one vehicle, two group bunkers and one assembly point of the enemy forces were set on fire and destroyed.

The fighting unit of the police personnel also opened fire on the positions of the forces of Saddam on the other side of the Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab], destroying one group bunker and a quantity of enemy ammunition and killing a number of the enemy.

To the west of the Dezful, 'Eyn Khosh and Dasht-e 'Abbas fronts, as a result of the artillery and mortar fire of the ground forces, 4 tanks, 1 artillery piece, 2 vehicles, 1 group bunker and 1 ammunition depot of the enemy were destroyed, 2 vehicles were damaged, and 23 of the aggressive forces were killed or wounded. Also, the supply axis of the enemy in 'Eyn Khosh came under the intense fire of our forces. In the Ahvaz region, as a result of the effective fire of our mortars on the armored and infantry positions of the enemy, some losses and casualties were inflicted upon them.

During the battles on 24 October, the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran offered 15 more martyrs to the lord of the age [the hidden imam]. We swear by their pure blood that we will continue their path.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

RADIO IRAN: KHOMEYNI BUYING SOVIET ARMS

GF261600 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Khomeyni's deputy foreign minister has left for Syria to discuss the delivery of Soviet-made arms to Iran via Syria. The Soviet Union -- which has made a show of neutrality since the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war -- has been supplying arms to Iran via the GDR, Syria and the DPRK. It has also been supplying Iraq with arms through a number of communist countries.

The deputy foreign minister of Khomeyni's regime will then go to Lebanon to discuss matters with leaders of international terrorist organizations and arms traffickers.

NVOI ASSAILS U.S. MILITARY MOVES IN REGION

TA261144 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "America -- Seeking a Pretext for Interventions"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: In connection with the killing of the annihilated As-Sadat, the United States intends to exploit the Egyptian event to escalate its military presence in the Near East, including Egypt itself, and also the Persian Gulf region. However, no one has any doubt that As-Sadat's removal from Egypt's political scene was a blow to the policy of the U.S. Administration in the Near East.

Without doubt, the shot aimed at As-Sadat in Cairo was a shot at the collusion of the United States, Egypt and Israel under the name of Camp David.

In Washington, As-Sadat's death did not cause giddiness to the White House leaders so much as alarm over the event's international consequences. Immediately following As-Sadat's death, it was hastily announced in the United States that America's fundamental policy in the Near East was the same famous Camp David accord, and that U.S. policy for rapprochement with Israel and Egypt was still valid. Following these statements the Reagan administration took practical steps as well, the aim of which is the creation of fear among the countries of the Persian Gulf region. In particular, one should point to the U.S. Government order putting U.S. military forces in the Near East and the Persian Gulf on a state of alert under the so-called pretext of preventing threats allegedly aimed at the Near East by internal and external forces.

In fact, if we want to talk about external forces that are threatening the Near East, these forces are the military forces of the United States which are stationed in this region. Therefore, the Egyptian event is one of the consequences of U.S. influence and its militaristic and neocolonialist policy in regard to this country: Namely, the very same policy that the United States used to implement in Iran during the domination of the regime of the annihilated shah until its overthrow.

However, as to internal forces, what concern is it of the United States what is taking place in this or that country? On the other hand, interference in the internal affairs of other countries has been transformed into the fundamental (?theme) of U.S. foreign policy in the form of open violation of international rights in respect to other countries. All are aware that the United States has interferred and continues to interfere in the internal affairs of our homeland, Afghanistan, El Salvador and other countries. At present, by exploiting the event that occurred in Egypt and by raising the claim of having a monopoly on resolving the problems of our region, the United States is flexing its military muscle to preserve the Camp David accord with Israel and to overtly interfere in Egypt's internal affairs.

Is it not solely for this reason that the U.S. air, paratroop and naval forces -- which are heading toward the coasts of Egypt, Libya and the countries of the Near East and the Persian Gulf -- have been put in a state of full alert? Currently some of the units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, both in the United States itself and on U.S. military bases in Diego Garcia, Okinawa, the Near East and in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf have been put on a state of alert.

The multinational forces, or more precisely U.S. forces, are on the verge of being formed for dispatch to Egypt and for deployment in the Sinai. The U.S. armada, with the aircraft carrier Nimitz, is heading toward the Mediterranean Sea near the entrance of the Suez Canal, on the decks of which 2,000 U.S. marines from units of the Rapid Deployment Forces have been stationed. Thus, about 30 warships and 50,000 U.S. marines are ready to carry out military operations both in the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The U.S. aim in deploying military forces in the Near East and the Persian Gulf is overt intervention in Egypt's internal affairs and the destabilization of the situation in this region for the sake of (?achieving) its plundering aims and its strategy in the Near East. However, the nations of the Near East and the countries of the Persian Gulf are consistently determined to rise in confrontation against the impudent interventions of world-devouring America, and to defend their freedom, independence and national sovereignty against U.S. aggression.